

"RUTHLESS" CAMPAIGN REARMS A MOUSE THAT NEEDS AID - BY M'CAY

(BY H. S. H.)

WILL the German submarine campaign of ruthlessness fail? Germany has staked everything upon it. Will it prove as much a disappointment as the zeppelin campaign which was to rain death from the sky and terrorize London and Paris into forcing Britain and France into suing for peace?

It is probable that Great Britain, through her extremely tight censorship, is suppressing news of marine losses. She has done this before, on many occasions, and it will be remembered that the losses of warships became known only long after the event and in spite of British official attempts to keep the facts dark. There is every reason to presume that Britain will not let the truth be known about the real effects of the German submarine campaign if she can help it. The ships that arrive at American ports are sure of it. We are sure of nothing else, and there is no reason why we should accept unquestioningly the British and French statements of the heavy movement of shipping unharmed. It is altogether probable that the losses are much heavier than we are allowed to know at this time.

But in the absence of reliable news, and taking the dispatches at their face value, it appears that the number of ships sunk daily by submarines has greatly decreased since the opening day of the ruthless campaign. It is no greater now, the allies assert, than in the days when Germany was applying the principles of cruiser warfare. It averages not more than four or five ships a day. While even that loss is serious, it is insignificant in comparison with the fact that in a single day more than 140 ships left allied ports for various destinations, according to the allies' statements. It is plain that so long as the ratio of ships which get through the blockade stands to those sunk as 30 to 1, the German campaign is a flat failure, for the campaign is only a success as it succeeds in starving out England and France. If it accomplishes no more than in the days before unrestricted submarine warfare was decided upon, then Germany's hopes are in vain.

If we accept the allies' statements as true, then why the submarines are not sinking many more ships, increasing numbers of ships every day, is not evident. It may be the bad weather of winter which is hampering their operations. It may be the greatly increased activity of British and French patrol boats, with which we are informed, the seas through the blockade zone are fairly swarming, while various ships arriving in American ports report having seen no evidence of the presence of submarines anywhere after leaving port.

Germany was said to have upward of 300 submarines ready for this campaign. Surely only a few of them have been engaged thus far unless far more than have been able to sink ships have in some manner been disabled without being able to strike a blow. This puzzle may not be solved till after the war.

It is too early, in these first few days, to call the German campaign either a success or a failure. We can only call it a failure thus far, on the basis of allied reports. It may gain amazingly as the days pass or it may accomplish no more than now. However, one would naturally suppose that the first blows, after the German fashion, would have been struck with great violence and by great numbers of submarines in order to strike fear into the enemy, paralyze neutral shipping, and entice Germans at home. If that has occurred, the censors have suppressed the facts.

The British announcement that merchant shipping, east-bound, may be inspected at Halifax, Canada, instead of at Kirkwall or Falmouth, England, which are well inside the blockade zone, is a severe blow at Germany; for many ships, bound for neutral ports in Europe, may now keep out of the zone of unrestricted warfare, and many others, bound for British or French ports, may make a short, quick dash through the danger zone.

When Germany brought the zeppelins into action, and Germans everywhere enthusiastically expected them to paralyze the entire capitals, the answer of the allies was so to perfect their defenses as to make zeppelin operations more dangerous for the ships engaged than for the cities attacked, and after a number of zeppelins had been brought down and others found their attacks fruitless, the zeppelin raids were virtually abandoned.

The entire obvious answer to the unrestricted sub-

marine warfare is to place so many small, fast, armed ships in the blockaded area that submarines must keep submerged most of the time if they travel at all, thus reducing their effectiveness to a minimum.

By midsummer we shall be able to pass judgment on the submarine campaign, scarcely before. If it fails, the blow to Germany's hopes will be most severe. Up to now it has not seemed to have lived up to the first predictions of Wilhelmstrasse.

The Burro In War

IN THIS day of motor cars, motor trucks, motorcycles and suchlike mechanical conveyances, we are about to forget our friend of pioneer days, the burro. We are about to forget him right here in El Paso, where, not so many years ago, the burro train with a patient man plodding in the rear, covered with dust and whiskers, was among the commonest of ordinary sights. Rarely now do we see the slow-moving, bobbing procession, two-thirds hidden under canvas packs or bundles of wood. A burro here is almost a curiosity and a braying chorus in San Jacinto plaza would turn heads for several blocks.

Out in the hills the burro still scrambles ahead of the prospector or bears his burden of wood high up in the mountains. And across the miles of desert here and there the dust clouds are kicked up by his patient feet. Through the sand he plods and over gravelly rocks he scrambles unhurried, strong and set in his ways, the typical burden bearer. He is the embodiment of that flippant phrase, "a strong back and a weak mind," though his mind is sluggish rather than weak. He is the friend and mainstay of the wanderer in the southwest.

As a burden bearer almost devoid of both imagination and nerves, he is now also the friend and mainstay of the French army. None more intrepid than the burro when death stalks on the shell swept roads and blood pools lie in the trenches.

Read of him as told in a dispatch from Paris: "A sentry stood in a sentrybox at what looked like the entrance to a small farm and nearby were a few men in horizon blue. At the same time there came toward us along a winding path a file of tiny burros, led by soldiers and carrying various packs on their backs."

"They were brought over from Morocco," explained the lieutenant. "They are so small they can be used to carry food right up through the trenches. They have to go through fire sometimes," he added with a smile, "but they don't mind. They are allowed to keep their noses on and they simply eat all the way."

Let the Germans have their iron crosses. One of those little red crosses is the proper decoration for every American. Remember that, when a Red Cross worker comes to you.

Many a two-fisted, box-chested, well-browned young militiaman arriving home will hardly be recognized. That's what Texas does to them.

Why should there be 100,000 spies in the United States? This government conceals little or nothing, anyway. Perhaps our very frankness breeds suspicion.

New York can't grieve over the woes of food exporters who are forced to unload on the New York market on account of lack of cargo space.

In remaining united though hungry, Germany is displaying the same tenacity which has always been considered a peculiarly British trait.

It's hard for a man to keep a grip on affairs when the grip gets a grip on him.

Germany tells us that if we enter the blockaded zone it will be a case of sink or swim.

When Lew Gasser Settled Diplomatic Problem Rescued John Sellman From Juarez Jail Alone

BY J. D. PENDER.

LEW GASSER, who lost his life recently in a well on the mesa while heroically trying to save the life of another man, was fond of adventure and had the pluck to undertake any hazardous adventure that appealed to him. When he was quite a young man Gasser learned the plumbing business and also learned how to handle a gun, and, to please his friends and admirers, he fought and won some rattling good bouts with prize fighters in the early nineties who came to El Paso hunting a match. But before he married he quit the game and settled down to business and was for years chief engineer at the pumping station of the El Paso Water company.

That, however, has nothing to do with the story of how Lew Gasser rescued John Sellman, Jr., from the Juarez prison. Young John Sellman was an El Paso policeman and a son of old John Sellman, who died in the Mexican revolution and was killed by George Scarborough.

Elopement Causes Arrest. I think it was in 1913 that young John Sellman eloped with a very pretty young Italian girl whose uncle was the Italian consul in Juarez. Young Sellman and the young woman went to Juarez to get married. The young woman's uncle appealed to the Juarez authorities, with the result that Sellman was arrested and thrown into the

Juarez jail charged with kidnapping, and in jail he remained several months until he was rescued by Lew Gasser.

An appeal had been made to the state department at Washington. But the Italian ambassador at Mexico City also had to be satisfied and the negotiations were moving too slowly to satisfy the impulsive Lew Gasser, whose chin was in the Juarez jail, so Lew Gasser, who was a friend of Sellman's, decided to tackle the job alone. But at the last hour found a man willing to join him.

Comrade Fails to Appear. The plan was for Gasser to throw a rope over the wall of the jail and pull Sellman over, while his companion waited near with a couple of horses upon which the rescued and rescuers were to make their getaway. But at the Santa Fe bridge Gasser's companion had an attack of "cold feet" and didn't show up.

Gasser, however, was on the job promptly and everything was moving smoothly so far as reaching the rear prison wall unobserved was concerned. In the protecting shadow of the wall Gasser saw a low whistle for which Sellman was waiting.

Rescue Accomplished. A cough notified Gasser that Sellman was on the other side. Gasser cautiously tossed over the wall the rope and in short time Sellman appeared on the top of the wall. An inside sentry saw him and gave the alarm by firing shot at Sellman as he slipped from the wall. Rattled by the shot, Sellman landed on the side of one of his feet and sprained his ankle so badly he could not run. Gasser, but for the last, took his friend on his back and dodged behind a house as a couple of soldiers hurried uncomfortably close to his head.

Guards Are Outwitted. Suspecting that Gasser and Sellman would make a dash over the shortest route to the jail, the soldiers fired a short cut to head them off. Gasser thought they would do that very thing, so instead of heading for the jail, he hurried with his burden into the foothills and worked his way around to the river opposite Capt. Juan S. Hart's home at old Fort Bliss, and crossed the river there, while the Mexican guard thought them safely cut off from El Paso.

Reaching the American side, Lew Gasser fell, bruised, wet and exhausted, and rested half an hour before trying to make the trip to El Paso. Gasser and Sellman's clothes had been cut into rags by the brush, their faces and hands were scratched and they were soaking wet from the rain. But they were the two happiest men in Texas, and didn't care who knew it.

The rescue had saved the Mexican foreign secretary from an embarrassing situation. Washington was satisfied and Rome could not blame Mexico.

HOGWALLOW LOCALS

By GEORGE BINGHAM



He is his brother's keeper, but more often most of the stopping is done at the home of the groom's father.

Poke, Peas, says ponds, creeks, lakes, rivers and such are all right in their places and perfectly safe as long as some statesman does not put through a movement to reverse the law of gravitation some night while the earth is turned upside down.

At public speaking the frail human body may be indulgent and remain, while the body's stern mino gets up and leaves.

Chinese Methods

IN CHINA they do business sanely; their records show this fact quite plainly. The Chink, when he's in good condition, pays money to his learned physician. While in his frame no ailment rages, the doctor draws his monthly wages, but just as soon as he feels seedy, he seeks the cawbones, prompt and speedy, and says, "I have the mumps and tetter; your wages stop till I get better." Oh, then that grand old man of learning gets busy, for his stipend yearning. He hopes the patient with his bitters and exercises demerol, prescribes a string of helpful rations, and springs a lot of incantations. You bet that with old man of science, whose patient's health is his reliance, will break his martingale a-trying to keep the invalid from dying. But in this bughouse land of freedom, we don't pay doctors till we need 'em. And so the docs are not invited to see our systems promptly righted. The longer to our beds we're sticking, the better is the doctor's picking. Of course it fills his soul with worry, if we get better in a hurry.

Copyright, by George Matthews Adams

WALT MASON.

INKKLINGS and THINKKLINGS

BY WEX JONES.

If the American line's ships are pointed in red and white stripes, might change the names a little. "S. S. Zebra" would be a good one. "S. S. Zebra" would be a good one. "S. S. Zebra" would be a good one.

Small boy will not for daylight saying, if the clock is to be advanced an hour at morning bath time.

Sea is always breaking on the shore, but at that it doesn't break as often as the stock market.

Wonderful time was made by those dog teams in the Winnipeg St. Paul race—considering they were going to St. Paul and not away from it.

A Serial of Wide Appeal

A GIRL AND A MAN

By VIRGINIA FERRINE VAN DE WATER.

Pickens, After Making His Confession of the Slaying, Is Taken Desperately Ill.

CHAPTER LXVII.

RANDOLPH PICKENS was dying. Death was about to deprive him of man justice, as personified by the law, of the chance to punish him for a crime. It was incidentally saving the state the expense of a criminal trial.

The southerner had been ill enough to consult a physician on the day following the murder of Hasbrook Bainbridge. He had called at the office of a doctor with whom he was acquainted, complaining of a pain in his chest. The physician had found him feverish and had ordered him to go home and to remain in bed.

This Pickens had not done. Instead, he had called twice at Agnes Morley's flat, on his second visit making an appointment to come the following day to follow Mr. Hale and his lawyer.

Following his revelation to Hale and to Priscilla, a sudden attack of pain had seized him, an attack so painful that a cab was summoned and he was taken to his home. He had been so weak to stand the strain. The fever had left him, but the end was in sight. It was that he sent for Agnes Morley. The doctor had called upon her at Pickens's request and asked her to come to see the man.

"He is dying," the doctor said simply. "He may live for a day or two, but he has not sufficient strength to rally. He is suffering terribly. He has been suffering for months. His mother died recently. It seems she was insane. I did not know it until the other day. He had supported her for years. I understand."

"Is there no hope?" Agnes asked, her eyes full of pity.

"No," the doctor replied. "He had me to call on yesterday and I told him that he was dying. He had been so weak to stand the strain. The fever had left him, but the end was in sight. It was that he sent for Agnes Morley. The doctor had called upon her at Pickens's request and asked her to come to see the man."

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"During the past few weeks I have heard a great deal about the trouble which El Paso has experienced as a result of drivers of vehicles failing to turn into the curbing to avoid the apparatus," said L. G. Chambers, of Cincinnati, Ohio. "To get the drivers of vehicles to turn into the curbing the fire department must have the cooperation of citizens, and it seems so far that they have not had it in any substantial way. Tuesday afternoon I attended police court and witnessed young farmers to the fact that they even hope for the ultimate success of farming ventures lies in the correct selection of a wife."

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Abe Martin



A wife never runs away when you want her to. Th' most wonderful thing about th' automobile business is that you never hear one dealer knock another's car.

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Short Snatches From Everywhere

Mr. Bryan has five plans for peace, but none for a Free Sea.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

State wide prohibition by act of the legislature in Indiana now—but Mr. Fairbanks may still enjoy his butter-milk.—Boston Globe.

Bryan seems to harbor an idea that it would be very appropriate to make him secretary of the department of peace.—Indianapolis Star.

It cost the United States \$100,000,000 to chase Villa. But Villa saved them from paying the fat reward which was offered for his head.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Russia is displaying much ability in the new dance which consists of taking one step forward, two backward, hesitating and then sidestepping.—New York Sun.

Gen. Leonard Wood refuses to discuss the Grayson appointment. The general is a doughty warrior, but he's not exactly hunting for trouble.—Macon Telegraph.

A Word From Private Atkins ON THE SUBJECT OF TRUCKS

"SOME hundred thousand motor trucks there are in this here town, all owned by Uncle Samuel's haul-haul outfit."

"They speed around, they roar, they snort, they take up all th' road, yet y'u seldom see a one of them that's haulin' any load."

"There's empty trucks speeds north and south, and east and even west. They're always in a hurry and they never take a rest."

"They burn up gasoline galore, they're runnin' all day long. No speed laws could be framed for them—the system's very wrong."

"Th' mule is now a useless beast, th' horse has passed their day. There's more damn trucks in this here town than taxis on Broadway."

WINSTON MCCA

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H. D. Slater, editor and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 19 years. J. C. Wilmuth is Manager and G. A. Martin is News Editor.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS, AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION, AND AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION.

AN INDEPENDENT DAILY NEWSPAPER—The El Paso Herald was established in March, 1881. The El Paso Herald includes also by absorption and succession, The Daily News, The Telegraph, The Tribune, The Graphic, The Sun, The Advertiser, The Independent, The Journal, The Republic, The Bulletin.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Daily Herald, per month, 60c; per year, \$7.00. Wednesday and Week-End issues will be mailed for \$2.00 per year.

FIFTY SEVENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION—Superior exclusive features and complete news report by Associated Press, United Wire and Special Correspondents covering Arizona, New Mexico, Mexico, Texas, Washington, D. C. and New York. Entered at the Postoffice in El Paso, Texas, as Second Class Matter.